The Time Piece.

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STATE PAPER.

The Miniſters Plenipotentiary and Envoys Extraordinary, from the United States of America to the French Republic, to the Miniſter of Exterior Relations.

[CONTINUED]

3dly. You complain of the ſpeech of the Preſident made to Congreſs in May laſt. It denounces, you ſay, the Executive Directory, as ſearching to propagate anarchy and diviſion in the United States. The Conſtitution of the United States impoſes on the Preſident this important duty. "He ſhall from time to time give to the Congreſs information of the ſtate of the Union." It having been deemed proper to recall the Miniſter from the United States to this Republic and to replace him by a Citizen, the objects of whoſe miſſion, as expreſſed in his letters of credence, were "to maintain that good underſtanding which from the commencement of the alliance had ſubſiſted between the two nations; and to efface unfavourable impreſſion, baniſh ſuſpicions, and to reſtore that cordiality which was at once the evidence and pledge of a friendly union; the Preſident of the Directory addreſſed the recalled Miniſter in the following terms. "In preſenting to-day to the Executive Directory your letters of recall, you give to Europe a ſtrange ſpectacle.—France rich in her liberty, ſurrounded with the train of her victories, ſtrong in the eſteem of her allies, will not abaſe herſelf by calculating the conſequences of the condeſcenſions of the American government to the ſuggeſtions of its antient tyrants. The French Republic hopes more over, that the ſucceſſors of Columbus, Raleigh and Penn, always proud of their liberty will never forget that they owe it to France. They will weigh in their wiſdom the magnanimous good will of the French people with the crafty careſſes of certain perfidious perſons who meditate to bring them back to their ancient ſlavery. Aſſure, Mr. Miniſter, the good American people, that like them we adore liberty that they will always have our eſteem, and that they will find in the French people, that Republican generoſity which knows as well how to grant peace as to cauſe its ſovereignty to be reſpected."

The change of a Miniſter is an ordinary act for which no government is accountable to another, and which has not heretofore been "a ſtrange ſpectacle" in France or in any other part of Europe. It appears to be a meaſure not of itſelf calculated to draw on the government making ſuch change the ſtrictures or the reſentments of the nation to which the Miniſter is deputed. Such an effect produced by ſo inadequate a cauſe could not fail to command attention, while it excited ſurpriſe.

This official ſpeech addreſſed by the government of France to that of the United States, thro' its Miniſter, charges that government with condeſcenſions to the ſuggeſtions of its ancient tyrants, ſpeaks of the crafty careſſes of certain perfidious perſons who meditate to bring back the ſucceſſors of Columbus, Raleigh and Penn to their ancient ſlavery, and deſires the Miniſter to aſſure, not his government, but the good people of America, that they will always have the eſteem of France, and that they will find in the French people, that republican generoſity which knows as well how to grant peace as to cauſe its ſovereignty to be reſpected.

That a Miniſter ſhould carry any aſſurances from a foreign government to the people of his nation, is as remarkable as the difference between the manner in which his government and his people are addreſſed His government are charged with condeſcenſions to the ſuggeſtions of the ancient tyrants of his country but the people are to be aſſured of the perpetual eſteem of France. This eſteem they are to weigh againſt the crafty careſſes of thoſe perfidious perſons who meditate to bring them back to their former ſlavery.

When this ſpeech thus addreſſed directly to the government and people of the United States, in the face of Europe and the world, came to be conſidered in connection with the wide ſpreading devaſtation to which their commerce was ſubjected, with the cruel ſeverities practiſed on their ſeamen, with the recall of the Miniſter of France from the United States, and the very extraordinary manner in which that recall was ſignified by him both to the government and people; with the refuſal even to hear the meſſenger of peace, deputed from the United States for the ſole purpoſe of conciliation—it could not fail to make on the American mind a deep and a ſerious impreſſion. It was conſidered as a fact too important to be held from the Congreſs by the department of the government which is charged with the duties of maintaining its intercourſe with foreign nations, and of making communications to the legiſlature of the union. The Preſident therefore did communicate it in the following words—"with this conduct of the French government it will be proper to take into view the public audience given to the late miniſter of the United States on his taking leave of the Executive Directory. The ſpeech of the Preſident diſcloſes ſentiments more alarming than the refuſal of a miniſter, becauſe more dangerous to our independence and union, and at the ſame time ſtudiouſly marked with indignities towards the government of the United States. It evinces a diſpoſition to ſeparate the people of the United States from the government: to perſuade them that they have different affections, principles and intereſts from thoſe of their fellow citizens whom they themſelves have choſen to manage their common concerns, and thus to produce diviſions fatal to our peace. Such attempts ought to be repelled with a deciſion which ſhall convince France and the world that we are not a degraded people, humiliated under a colonial ſpirit of fear and ſenſe of inferiority—fitted to be the miſerable inſtruments of foreign influence, and regardleſs of national honor, character and intereſt.

I ſholud have been happy to have thrown a veil over theſe tranſactions if it had been poſſible to conceal them; but they have paſſed on the great theatre of the world, in the face of all Europe and America, and with ſuch circumſtances of publicity and will not ſoon be forgotten; they have inflicted a wound in the American breaſt. It is my ſincere deſire, however, that it may be healed"

It is hoped this communication will be viewed in its true light, that it will no longer be conſidered as a denunciation of the Executive Directory, but as the ſtatement of an all important fact by one department of the American government to another, the nigking of which was enjoined by duties of the higheſt obligation.

The underſigned have now, Citizen Miniſter, paſſed thro' the complaints you urge againſt the government of the United States. They have endeavoured to conſider thoſe complaints impartially, and to weigh them in the ſcales of Juſtice and of Truth. If any of them be well founded, France herſelf could not demand more readily than America would make reparation for the injury ſuſtained.—The Preſident of the United States has ſaid—If we have committed errors, and theſe can be demonſtrated, we ſhall be willing to correct them; if we have done injuries, we ſhall be willing on conviction to redreſs them" Theſe diſpoſitions on the part of the government have been felt in all their force by the underſigned and have conſtantly regulated thier conduct.

The undersigned will not reſume, Citizen Miniſter, the painful taſk of reurging the multiplied injuries which have been accumulated on their country, and which have been in ſome degree detailed in their memorial of the 17th January laſt. They cannot, however, decline to remonſtrate againſt a meaſure which has been announced ſince that date. The Legiſlative Councils of the French Republic have decreed that

1ſt. The condition of ſhips in every thing which concerns their character as neutrals or enemies, ſhall be determined by their cargo conſequently every veſſel found at ſea, laden in whole or in part with merchandize coming out of England or its poſſeſſions, ſhall be declared good prize, whoever may be the proprietors of ſuch commodities or merchandize.

2dly. No foreign veſſel which in the courſe of its voyage ſhall have entered into an Engliſh port ſhall be admitted into any port of the French Republic, but in the caſe of neceſſity, in which caſe the veſſel ſhall be obliged to depart from ſuch port as ſoon as the cauſe of entry ſhall have ceaſed.

This decree too deeply affect the intereſts of the United States to remain unattended to by their Miniſters. They pray you therefore, Citizen Miniſter, to receive their reſpectful repreſentations concerning it.

The object of the decree is to cut off all direct intercourſe between neutrals and Great Britain or its Poſſeſſions, and to prevent the acquiſition, even by circuitous commerce, of thoſe articles which come from England or its dominions.

The right of one nation to Exchange with another the ſurplus produce its labour, for thoſe articles which may ſupply its wants or adminiſter to its comfort, is too eſſential to have been ever claſſed among thoſe admitted to be in any degree doubtful. It is a right in ceding which a Nation would cede the priviledge of regulating its own intereſts and providing for its own welfare. When any two nations ſhall chooſe to make war on each other, they have never been conſidered, nor can they be conſidered as thereby authorizing themſelves to impair the eſſential rights of thoſe who may chuſe to remain at peace. Conſequently theſe rights the free exercise of which is eſſential to its intereſts and welfare, muſt be retained by a neutral power, whatever nations may be involved in a war.

The right of a belligerent to reſtrain to neutral from aſſiſting her enemy by ſupplying him with thoſe articles which are defined as contraband, has been univerſally ſubmitted to: but to cut off all intercourſe between neutrals and an enemy, to declare that any ſingle article which may have come from the poſſeſſions of an enemy, whoever my be its owner, ſhall of itſelf be ſufficient to condemn both veſſel and cargo, is to exerciſe a control over the conduct of neutrals which war can never give, and which is alike incompatible with their dignity and their welfare.

The rights of belligerents are the ſame. If this might be exerciſed by one ſo might it be exerciſed by every other. If it might be exerciſed in the preſent, ſo it might be exerciſed in every future war. This decree is therefore, on the part of France, the practical aſſertion of a principle which would deſtroy all direct or circuitous Commerce between belligereut and neutral powers, which would often interrupt the buſineſs of a large portion of the World, and withdraw or change the employment of a very conſiderable portion of the human race.

This is not all. It is the exerciſe of a power which war is not admitted to give, and which therefore may be aſſured in peace as well as war.

It materially effects the internal oconomy of nations, deranges that courſe of induſtry which they have a right to purſue and on which their proſperity depends.

To acquieſce therefore, in the exiſting ſtate of things, under a principle ſo extenſive and ſo pernicious, is to eſtabliſh a precedent for national degradation which can never ceaſe to apply, and which will authorize any meaſures which power may be diſpoſed to practice.

(To be continued.)

To Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, John Marſhall and Elbridge Gerry, eſquires, Envoys Extraordinary and Miniſters Plenipotentiary, from the United States of America, to the French Republic.

Gentlemen,

"On the 4th inſtant, came to hand your firſt diſpatches ſince you arrived at Paris; theſe were your numbers 1. 4. and 5. and on the 6th inſt. your numbers 2. and 3. were received. on the 5th your number 5, dated the 8th of January and a tranſlation of the meſſage of January the 4th from the Directory to the Council of Five Hundred, were laid before Congreſs. In this letter you "repeat, that there exiſts no hope of your being officially received by that government, or that the objects of your miſſion will be in any way accompliſhed." This opinion is ſanctioned by the whole tenor of your communications; and we truſt that ſoon after the date of your number five, you cloſed your miſſion by demanding paſſports to leave the territories of the French Republic.

An official copy of your letters of Credence having been delivered to the miniſter of foreign affairs, and by him laid before the Directory, they were ſufficiently informed of the great object of your miſſion, and conſidering that you were an extraordinary delegation from an independent nation, you had a right to expect a prompt and reſpectful reception. The fair and honourable views of the American government which dictated your appointment, and your powers, entitled you to expect the early appointment of a commiſſion by the French government, with equal powers to negociate on all the matters in controverſy between them. Had the French government been influenced by ſimilar views, the objects of your miſſion would long ſince have been accompliſhed, to the advantage and peace of both nations. But inſtead of coming forward on ſuch equal and proper ground, they have treated you, and through you your country, with extreme neglect. Under theſe circumſtances, the Preſident, preſumes, that you have long ſince quitted Paris, and the French dominions; Yet actuated as you are with an ardent deſire to preſerve peace, which you know would be ſo grateful to your country, and having for this object manifeſted unexampled patience, and ſubmitted to a ſeries of mortifications; as you alſo propoſed to make one more direct attempt, ſubſequent to the date of your laſt letter, to draw the French government to an open negociation; there is a bare poſſibility that this laſt effort may have ſucceeded:—The Preſident therefore thinks it proper to direct;

1ſt. That if you are in treaty with perſons duly authorized by the Directory, on the ſubjects of your miſſion, then you are to remain and expedite the completion of the treaty, if it ſhould not have been concluded. Before this letter gets to hand, you will have aſcertained whether the negociation is or is not conducted with candour on the part of the French govern

ment; and if you shall have discovered a clear design to procrastinate, you are to break off the negociation, demand your passports and return, for you will consider that suspense is ruinous to the interests of your country.

2. That if on the receipt of this letter you shall not have been received, or, whether received or not, if you shall not be in treaty with persons duly authorized by the Directory with full and equal powers, you are to demand your passports and return.

3. In no event is a treaty to be purchased with money, by loan or otherwise; there can be no safety in a treaty so obtained. A loan to the Republic, would violate our neutrality: and a douceur to the men now in power, might by their successors be urged as a reason for annulling the treaty, or as a precedent for further and repeated demands.

It is proper to apprize you, that a motion has been made in the Senate, and will doubtless be repeated in the House of Representatives, to desire the President to lay before them your Communications; and he will probably be under the necessity of doing it: only withholding the two names which you promised should in no event be made public.

I have the honour to be, with great respect,
Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
TIMOTHY PICKERING.

Department of State, Philadelphia,
March 23, 1798.

Light Articles,

FROM LATE LONDON PAPERS.

The advocates for the system of coercion in Ireland deny the atrocities committed in that country by some of the military. We refer our Readers to our intelligence from Wateford this day, in support of the statements we have made on this subject. Two officers have violated a girl committed to their charge, under circumstances that ought to have excited very different feelings than those of brutal passion. If Officers of different regiments can commit such excesses, of what may be not suppose the men guilty? Officers are presumed to have the feelings and education of men of honor: few of the privates have such restraints. We give this horrid story not on the rumour of a newspaper; it is published under the hand of the Commander of the Clare Miltia, the Officers of which feel a proper indignation at the infamy of their comrade.—But this rape is not singular; many such crimes have been perpetrated by military officers in various parts of Ireland. What must be the system which generates enormities, the bare mention must make every good man shudder?

Whenever bad men are galded by the liberty of the Press, they invariably complain of its licentiousness. The ministers of Charles the First complained that it was licentious when it ventured to question the legality of ship money.—The ministers of Charles the Second averred, that it was licentious when it questioned the reality of those alarming plots *which were of their own invention.* The ministers of George the Third declared, that it was licentious when it reprobated the tyrannical measures pursued towards America. The ministers of George the Third complain, that it is licentious because it disapproves of their measures, and abhors the coercive system adopted towards Ireland. The licentiousness of the Press is a complaint easily made, and always made by the men who have cause to tremble at its liberty.

So very *tranquil* and *satisfied* have the People of Ireland been rendered by the *mild* measures of the present Administration, that the peaceably taking possession of an estate is recorded as extraordinary a circumstance as a man's dying a neutral death in Nero's time. The Irish Newspapers in the pay of the Treasury mentioned, with great triumph lately, that the Representatives of *Lord Mountmorres*, by a writ directed to the Sheriff, have taken quiet possession of his estates. A Roman work in the time of *Nero*, stated, that "this year died the Pontiff *Piso* peaceably in his bed, which was thought an extraordinary circumstance."

The Elector of Hanover has ordered the French Emigrants to quit his dominions: considering that the Elector is also *King of France*, we don't think this *very kind* of him.

The city of London was once thrown into the utmost confusion by a rumour that, "the Pope was seen in a Ginshop in Wapping." The *actual* presence of the poor man now would scarcely produce a sitting of a Privy Council.

The rotundity of our loveliest females evinces the luxuriance of our climate, and the *plenty* which our *arms* may acquire, should they form an *Amazonian legion.*

[*Paris, March 4.*] Some vile English writers have dared to publish pretended instructions from General Hoche, which they state to have been seized upon a Colonel Tate. The absurdity of these *soi-disant* instructions has not prevented such calumnies from producing a great degree of terror on that class which is the most respectable in the eyes of the friends of liberty, the poor. The terror is so great, that a French Corsaire having lately taken a cutter from Plymouth, a child, nine years old, threw himself on his knees before the Captain, and exclaimed, in a fit of despair, Oh, Sir, do not eat me!"

An opera in two acts, called the *French in England*, was to have been performed some days ago at the *Theatre de la Republique*, but Buonaparte having observed to the Directory, that it was unworthy of the French nation to display any boasting in an expedition which was so vigorously undertaken; and that as the British Government might at length be awake to the dangers with which it was threatened, it was imprudent to irritate the arrogance which prevented it from accepting peace upon reasonable terms; an order was accordingly given to suspend the performance of the piece.

At Winchester Assizes, *J. Cussel* was sentenced to six months imprisonment, for conveying *French prisoners* out of Porchester Castle, in *casks*!

It is said the Pope can find admision no where; what has he done with the keys of St. Peter?

The Societies of *United Scotsmen* continue to increase, notwithstanding the imprisonment of many of their Members.

What a *People* can do, the People of North America have done; what a People ought to do, the People of Ireland are considering.—*(Press).*

The spendid appearance of riches and of power by which England hath here before imposed upon the world, suffers under an eclipse. She is now reduced to groan for her acquisitions, to mourn for her triumphs, Overwhelmed by debt her Government hath become cleemosynary and her revenues incapable of increase; and without assurance of consistency, loses all credit, from the vice of real necessity which from her very Treasury issues out—"*Voluntary Contributions ere we perish.*"—*(Press.)*

A very important change has been made in the Swedish Ministry. The old Baron De Sparre, the High Chancellor, has been disgraced, and succeeded by the late Minister of the Court of Stocholm to that of Copenhagenr. The latter seems to be one of those who are denominated in Sweden the *French party*, and is a man of much greater abilities than his predecessor.

The French garrison at Mentz consists of 12,000 men all of whom are at present quartered upon the citizens; but the army of Mentz, so called, is estimated at 50,000 men.

At Genoa, Government is preparing magnificent presents for Buonaparte, redeemer and legislator of the Ligurian Republic. They are to consist chiefly of statues and paintings.

Several merchants also seem desirous of shewing their gratitude; and it is said one house has received an order, on their account, to send him 25 bales of the most precious merchandize.

The Executive Directory of the Cisalpine Republic is, with the permission of the French Government, to send into France a regiment of hussars, for the purpose of being perfected in the military art.

From the complete victory Mr. Pitt has now obtained over the lives and liberties of the People, he may be properly denominated "William the Conqueror?"

One of the Ministerial prints earnestly hopes, "that the *eyes* of those who govern the Councils of the nations of Europe may be *opened.*" The advice is good; but it implies that nothing short of *couching* will do, and and that Buonapartes *sword* must be the *instrument*!

People are much divided in their ideas relative to the phrase of *God save the King*, at the foot of all proclamations, some contending for its being a *prayer* others a *prophecy*!

Gibbon records a story of man who ate so much at every meal, that he would have been voted a public enemy in a besieged town. But what is he to the Minister of England, who has devoured the wealth and sustenance of a whole people, and whose appetite is still unsatiated?

THE BIRTH OF THE SNOW-DROP.

Time was, when heav'n's own race would oft descend,
And mix in moral sports and mortal bliss,
Perform the lover or enact the friend,
And steal from mortal lips full many a heav'nly kiss.

'Twas then the flow'rs, that now scarce notic'd bloom,
And fling their fragrance to each wanton breeze,
Could boast in former days their happier doom, [please.
When in some other shape they had the pow'r to

Adonis, gone beyond the reach of art,
Nor able more (by death's dread power oppress)
To fill in Venus' arms a lover's part,
Still in a flow'r he blushes on her breast.

A source not less divine you plant can shew,
Which bows its head, and shrinks from day's rude light;
Modest as innocence, and white as snow,
And timidly retiring from the sight.

It was that night, oh night of heav'nly bliss!
When from her sphere the love-sick Dian stole
To breathe upon her lover's lips a kiss,
And calm upon his breast the anguish of her soul.

Hapless Endymion, stretch'd on *Latmus'* hill,
Had felt the anger of resistless Jove;
Condemn'd, thus dreadful was heav'n's ruler's will,
To sleep, nor ever wake again to life and love.

But what are Jove's decrees to Cupid's pow'r?
That pow'r which softens life's severest woes,
Fills with extatic joy the passing hour,
And gives to human heart the sweetest bliss it knows.

A kiss so sweet the spell of sleep soon broke,
It thrill'd with rapture thro' each quiv'ring vein;
He drew a sigh—another kiss awoke
Endymion into life and love again.

'Twas then, of chastity no more the maid,
Endirel'd in thy lov'd Endymion's arms;
Thy pangs with int'rest, Dian, were repaid,
And all the Goddess felt all love's alarms!

The glowing lip repaying kiss for kiss,
The close embrace no longer coyly giv'n;
The heart that pants beneath excess of bliss;
The breast that feels the ecstacies of Heav'n.

The blood tumultuous rushing thro' the vein;
The eye that darts a thousand liquid fires;
Pleasure, whose sense approaches near to pain;
And joy, which ere we say it lives, expires.

At such a time (not when, as Poets write,
Diana wanton'd in the glassy flood),
Acteon burst upon the lover's sight,
In garb, in form, in manners, oh how rude!

Panting with ecstacy yet scarce complete,
Shrinking with shame, and trembling with alarms;
Her breast with fe r and anger both replete,
The Goddess burst from her Endymion's arms!

She fled, nor hardly breath'd one fond farewell!
While to her flight her fears now swiftness lend,
But as she fled, *one* tear of rapture fell,
Life's liquid cause, and joy's ecstatic end.

'Twas from that tear the Snow-drop took its birth;
Meek, timid flow'r! it springs asham'd of light;
Fearful, abash'd, it ventures from the earth,
Bowing its head with shame, and shrinking from sight.

Febrna y 7, 1798. ORLANDO.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27.

The Editor of the Aurora was yesterday arrested, on a warrant from Judge Peters, of the Federal Circuit Court, on the charge of libelling the President, and the Executive government, in a manner tending to excite sedition, and opposition to the laws, by sundry publications and re-publications. At the request of his council (who were not applied to till the very moment fixed for attendance at the Judges) the proceedings were suspended till Friday next, and the Marshall of the district held him, upon his parole, then to appear. So much may be stated, we presume, with propriety, to satisfy the anxiety of the Public; and, for the same purpose, the Editor adds:

That the present prosecution cannot be supported in the Federal Court, according to the recent opinion of Judge Chase against the opinion of Judge Peters. He trusts, however, the ultimate decision will turn, not on the right of jurisdiction; but on the Liberty of the Press.

The Editor thanks his numerous friends for the solicitude they have shewn on this occasion, and pledges himself that prosecution no more than persecution, shall cause him to abandon what he considers the cause of truth and republicanism; which he will support, to the best of his abilities, while life remains.

The anxiety which the novelty of yesterday's business occasioned must plead the Editor's excuse for the barrenness of this day's paper. The faction so far, only obtained a day's respite.

FOR THE TIME PIECE.

COMMUNICATION.

It were sincerely to be wished for, that the preachers of the gospel would confine their Sabbath Lectures to the primary object of their institution, *peace to mankind*, and not come forward the avowed advocates of *war*. As Christians, they should follow the divine precept of our Saviour, "Do unto others as you wish to be done by, for as ye judgeth, so shall ye be judged, and not libel a whole nation with the epithet, "*a base and unprincipled foe.*" Before we denounce *Athens* it would be well we canvassed our own conduct. The greatest crime imputed to the French is, that of killing their *King*. He was arraigned, tryed, and found guilty, of combining with other eagued despots to overthrow that which he swore to maintain. He was sentenced to death, and beheaded; not from a lucrative motive, but from a principal of justice. During his tryal and confinement, they were never known to have offered him for sale, as did the *principled* nation from which this *sprig* of divinity sprung, who sold their king, and afterwards basely murdered him. 'Tis strange this luminary, from the Highlands, who came a distant voyage to illuminate us poor inhabitants of the woods, should evince to much zeal in our favour *at this crisis*, who was known to pray for the success of his *own* king during our revolution. Our Saviour, when extended on the cross, in speaking of his enemys exclaims," O Lord forgive them, for they know not what they do," but his disciple cries out against a nation, which has not doomed us to death as yet; O Lord scourge them, for they are, "a base and unprincipled foe." Z.

THE REVOLUTION, of 1688,

Gives an interesting example.—At that memorable period the monarch found a servile acquiescence in the ministers of his folly.

The Liberty of the Press was trodden under foot.

Venal Sheriffs returned packed juries, to carry into effect thoſe fatal conſpiracies of the few againſt the many.

Devoted Benches of Public Juſtice, were filled by ſome of thoſe foundlings of fortune, who overwhelmed in the torrent of corruption, at an early period, lay at the bottom like drowned bodies, while ſoundneſs or ſanity remained in them; but at length becoming buoyant by putrefaction, they roſe as they rotted, and floated to the ſurface of the polluted ſtream, where they were drifted along, the objects of terror, and contagion, and abomination.

In that awful moment of a nations travail, of the laſt gaſp of tyranny, and the firſt breath of freedom; how pregnant is the example? The Preſs extinguiſhed, the people enſlaved, the prince undone!

ERIN's FRIEND.

THE TIME PIECE.

FRIDAY, JUNE 29.

The Time Piece true to its principles, will never attack private character; the conduct of men in public ſtations is *fair game;* but even here, the fair and honourable ſpirit of the *ſportsman* ſhall be obſerved. The purſuit however keen, ſhall be without perfidy or malice. All that low illiberal and ungentleman-like invective, which muſt "Damn to everlaſting fame," certain papers in America, ſhall be cautiouſly excluded. If glaring indecencies, either againſt Liberty, delicacy or truth, ſhould appear in any Papers, we ſhall think ourſelves obliged to point them out and oppoſe them. This is part of the duty of a good Editor. If any violate the Conſtitution, or go about to violate it; if any preach royalty or ariſtocracy, or attempt to divide the citizens by fanatical leagues, aſſociations or diſcourſes for the purpoſe of gratifying their paltry ambition, at the expence of Republican Liberty, they are our enemies, the enemies of the People and Conſtitution, and we ſhall inſtantly ſet about rendering them ridiculous odious and execrated.

There are in every ſociety a ſet of men, who think they are Stupendous Genius's, and who believe even in a Republic: the people look on them as a natural ariſtocracy. They are in general the ſons or relatives of wealthy individuals. Pride naturally accompanies good fortune, and the ſons are removed from mechanic purſuits, to fill learned profeſſions. The fondneſs of parental folly hails them as the patricians of the country. Theſe gaudy inſects ſcim over the ſurface of literature; read law, and every thing elſe, without digeſting them are never diſciplined by the ſtudy of the ſciences, & burſt upon the world in all the inſolences of folly. They are ſhocked to ſee themſelves oppoſed by mechanics hate them for daring to know better than, themſelves and remain incorrigible ariſtocrats all their lives.

It were to be wiſhed the debates in Senate, read by every man and woman in America. They are of the moſt horrid, melancholy and ſanguinary caſt, and prove beyond all queſtion, that a war with France is nearly inevitable, and a war too of the ſavage kind, recommended by barbarian Pitt in Britain, for which Britain has paid dear—a war of extirpolation, of extermination, a war which Tracy recommends, and recommends a continuence of until the Republic of France is deſtroyed. Great God! what barbarity! what folly! what phrenzy! a war of aggreſſion too; a war in which we may loſe every thing, and can gain nothing.—Alas America, thou has not long ſported in the vigor of youth, in the prime of manhood; ſome Demon has arreſted thee, in thy carreer to glory, and to happineſs: thy ſun we fear is about to ſet; it is already ſhorn of his beams. Thou art about meaſuring ſwords with the French Hercules, whoſe labours have ennobled almoſt every Reg.n of Europe: have diſſipated and ſcattered a hundred armies, and annihilatrd the league of Ten Kings. Where can you attack them and where cannot they attack you: a moment will give them Louſiana and Florida, two months can give Louſiana and Florida one hundred thouſand men headed by ſuch men as Buonaparte, Maſſena or Angereau, conquerors of Europe.

A certain bookſeller of this city, is the vender of Porcupine's "Traſh!" whoſe principles are entirely congenial with the "*Hedge Hog*" of Philadelphia!

The Britiſh take our veſſels in all directions. *B'eſſed Britiſh Treaty!*

The French take our veſſels in all directions. *Bleſſed Britiſh Treaty!*

The Dutch will take our veſſels, ſo will the Spaniſh, the Neapolitans, and all the maritime powers of Europe. *B'eſſed, moſt bleſſed effects of the Britiſh Treaty!*

'Tis propoſed, with the concurrence of the Preſident and Senate, that Burr and Madiſon, or one of them, ſhould go to France and ſave this country from war.

Addreſſes pour in faſt on Mr. Marſhall *Whom will they begin to addreſs next.*

'Tis ſaid a certain great perſonage is diſpleaſed at the complimentary addreſſes to Mr. Marſhall. He wiſhes the attention to him to be *one and indiviſible!*

An Addreſs to Peter Porcupine is handing about, tis ſaid, for ſignatures. It goes to thank him for his zeal and ability in expoſing the "*foul abominations*" of the French revolution." All the royaliſts in America, his ſubſcribers, amounting to near *three thouſand*, it is thought, will put their names to *it.*

Citizens beware of Mad Dogs.

On Tueſday two dogs of the *mongrel kind*, ran ſtraight forward through the ſtreets of Philadelphia, ſnapping at all they met; Bache's carriers with the *State Paper*, happened to paſs at this time, at ſight of which their *horror* became terrifying, and their madneſs ſo increaſed, that they, in a ſhort time, periſhed by convulſion. *Theſe dogs tho' mungrels, were well ſcented, and be onged to the King of Great Britain, who was ſo fond of them, that 'tis confidently reported, he paid £ 500 each for their ſupport.*

FOR THE AURORA,

Mr Beache,

Some of the newſpapers in this city, aſſure the public that the deſcent on England is given up by France. To prove the contrary I ſend you the following extracts tranſlated from a letter dated Paris, April 15, which I received yeſterday, 19th June; the letter writer is a gentleman of information.

A SUBSCRIBER.

This goes with your commiſſioners. I am greatly chagrined at the failure of their miſſion. Nevertheleſs I hope that nothing hoſtile will reſult from it between our two governments, and that time will bring them again together and reſtore that union and friendſhip which formerly ſubſiſted.

We are ſtill at this moment, making the greateſt preparations for the deſcent on England. Fortune has hitherto favoured us ſo much, that there remains little doubt but that the execution will be crowned with the greateſt ſucceſs, if attempted. One thing certain is, that the movements of our armies proclaim their weakneſs and the terror that reigns among them. The general wiſh in France is to ſee that forward, overbearing nation humbled. There is an end of all things; that of their government is not far diſtant. Then we ſhall enjoy the bleſſings of a laſting peace which all the world ſtands in need of and in particular my unfortunate country of St. Domingo.

There is a rumour, juſt now that citizen Pleville Pelay, miniſter of marine, has given in his reſignation, in order to take the command of the fleet to be employed to protect the *deſcent.*

All the ſailors of France are at this moment put in requiſition for the ſervice of the national navy.

I ſhall not inform you of our various ſucceſſes, they are too conſiderable not to be known with you. *France at this moment is in a perfect ſtate of tranquility.*

Weſt-India produce only high. Coffee 3 livers, and ſugars 56 ſols a pound, all in ſpecie, no more paper money to be ſeen. Money begins to be very plenty; good paper is now a diſcounted in the market at 3-4ths per cent a month.

"HAMICUS" is received, and ſhall appear in our next.

Democratic Notice.

THE Members of the Democratic Society, are requeſted to be punctual in their attendance at Citizen Snow's, in the Fields, on Wedneſday next, at Eight O'clock in the forenoon preciſely, being the Anniverſary of the Independence of the United States of America. They will from thence proceed to the Battery, and there form a proceſſion agreeable to the Rotine eſtabliſhed by the Committees from the ſeveral Societies, for making arrangements for Celebrating that Day.

Every member is requeſted to come prepared with a BRANCH OF LAUREL placed conſpicuouſly on the left ſide of his Hat; and thoſe Citizens whoſe ſentiments are congenial, are requeſted to wear a ſimilar Branch of Laurel, in honor of the day.

There can be no neceſſity of impreſſing on the minds of the members, and of the citizens in general, the importance of celebrating this great national feſtival, the anniverſary of a day which will be ever dear and memorable, as it ultimately ſecured to us our Rights, our Liberty, and our national Independence. Every individual who feels as a man, and as a citizen, will be alert, and by his attendance teſtify to the world, that genuine patriotiſm is not yet extinguiſhed in the American boſom.

A collation will be prepared at three o'clock in afternoon for the members, and ſuch of the members as may chooſe to attend, by Citizen Hatfield, in the fields.

Tickets of Admiſſion to dine, may be procured of the ſtewards at Citizen Snow's, on Monday evening next, and after that time previous to the hour of dining, at the bar of that houſe, and of Citizen Hatfield, price Ten Shillings.

The members of the Society are requeſted to attend at Citizen Snow's, in the fields, on Monday evening next, the ſecond day of July, preciſely at ſeven o'clock, it being the anhual election of officers for the enſuing year.

June 29.

State of New-York ſſ.

WHEREAS Richard Ferris, of the city of New York, houſe carpenter, as well for the better ſecuring of Caleb Bruſh, of the ſame place, mariner, the payment of the ſum of one hundred and twenty pounds, which he owes to him in the manner and form hereinafter mentioned; in conſideration of the ſum of one hundred and twenty pounds, lawful money of New York, in hand paid by the ſaid Caleb Bruſh to the ſaid Richard Ferris, did by a certain indenture of mortgage, bearing date the twenty third day of May, in the year of our lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety ſeven, duly executed and delivered, grant, bargain and ſell unto the ſaid Caleb Bruſh, his executors, and adminiſtrators and aſſigns, the full term of years yet to come and unexpired of and in the premiſes herein after mentioned, as ſpecified in a certain leaſe given to the ſaid Richard Ferris, and referred to in the ſaid indenture of mortgage, to wit: of all that certain lot of ground, together with the building thereon erected, with the appurtenances, lying and being in the city of New-York, in the ſeventh ward, in a certain ſtreet called Pump ſtreet, and known and diſtinguiſhed by lot number two, bounded ſoutherly in front, on ſaid Pump ſtreet, twenty five feet, weſterly by lot number three fifty feet, northerly, in the rear, by ground belonging to John Quackenbuſh, twenty five feet, eaſterly by lot number one, fifty feet, together with all and ſingular the rights, members and appurtenances whatſoever, to have and to hold the ſaid lot of ground, and the buildings thereon erected, or to be erected, with the appurtenances, unto the ſaid Caleb Bruſh, his executors, adminiſtrators and aſſigns, for and during the reſidue and remainder of the term yet to come and unexpired in the ſaid leaſe; ſubject, nevertheleſs, to the payment and performance of the rents and covenants therein mentioned; upon condition, nevertheleſs, that if the ſaid Richard Ferris, his executors or adminiſtrators ſhould well and truly pay, or cauſe to be paid, unto the ſaid Caleb Bruſh, his executors, adminiſtrators or aſſigns, the juſt ſum of one hundred and twenty pounds, current money aforeſaid, agreeable to the condition of a certain bond or obligation, bearing even date with the ſaid indenture, and therein mentioned, and in purſuance of three ſeveral notes of hand given to the ſaid Caleb Bruſh by the ſaid Richard Ferris, payable in quarterly payments, each of which ſaid notes being for the ſum of twenty three pounds ſix ſhillings and eight pence, and together with the ſaid bond making the ſaid ſum of one hundred and twenty pounds, and referred to in the ſaid mortgage, without any fraud, deduction or delay, according to the tenor of the ſame, then the ſaid indenture to be void; and the ſaid Richard Ferris bound himſelf, his heirs, executors and adminiſtrators, to pay to the ſaid Caleb Bruſh, his heirs, executors, adminiſtrators, and aſſigns, the ſaid ſum of money above mentioned, on the days and in manner and form mentioned in the ſaid ſeveral obligations, limitted and expreſſed for the payment thereof, and if default ſhould happen to be made in the payment of the ſum of one hundred and twenty pounds, or any part thereof, when the ſame ought to have been paid, that then and in ſuch caſe it ſhould be lawful for the ſaid Caleb Bruſh, his heirs, executors, adminiſtrators or aſſigns, and they are thereby fully authoriſed and empowered to expoſe the ſaid premiſes, with the appurtenances, at public auction or vendue, and to ſell and diſpoſe thereof, to the higheſt bidder, purſuant to the ſtatute in ſuch caſe made and provided, and out of the monies ariſing from the ſale thereof, to retain and keep the ſaid ſums of money, or ſo much thereof as ſhall be then due and unpaid, together with all coſts, charges and expences occaſioned by ſuch default, which ſaid ſale ſo to be made is thereby ratified and confirmed, as by the ſaid mortgage, or the regiſtry thereof in the office of the clerk of the city and county of New York, in Lib. No 8, of regiſter of morgages, page 446, the 22d day of June, 1797, reference being thereunto had, may more fully appear; and whereas default has been made in the payment of the ſaid ſum of one hundred and twenty pounds, or ſome part thereof, and the ſame ſtill remains due and unpaid. *Now therefore*, in purſuance of the act of the legiſlature of the ſtate of New-York, in ſuch caſe made and provided, NOTICE is hereby given to the ſaid Richard Ferris, and all others whom it may, or can in any wiſe concern, that the ſaid mortgaged premiſes will be ſold at public auction or vendue, at the Tontine Coffee houſe, in the city of New York, on Monday the thirty day of December, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the payment and ſatisfaction of the monies due on the ſaid mortgage and obligation, purſuant to the power contained in the ſame. Date this twenty ſeventh day of June, 1798.

CALEB BRUSH.

N. B. There is twelve years from the firſt day of May laſt yet to to come and unexpired of the term in the above deſcribed premiſes.

June 29.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnerſhip of MATTHEW L. DAVIS, and CO, was diſſolved, on the 13th inſt. by mutual conſent; all perſons indebted to them, for ſubſcriptions to the Time Piece, are requeſted to make payment to JOHN D. BURKE, who is duly authoriſed to collect the ſame; and thoſe indebted for Advertiſements or Handbills will pleaſe diſcharge their accounts at the office of the ſubſcriber. If there are any demands againſt the late firm, it is requeſted the accounts will be immediately preſented, and they will be paid on ſight. MAT. L. DAVIS.

June 22.

WHEREAS WILLIAM S. SMITH, of the town of Eaſt Cheſter, in the county of Weſt Cheſter, and ſtate of New York, gentleman, being indebted to the ſubſcriber, Nickll Floyd, of the city of New York, merchant, by bond bearing date the ſixth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety ſeven, in the peual ſum of one thouſand pounds, conditioned for the payment of ſeven hundred and forty three pounds five ſhillings and ten pence, current money of the ſtate of New York, on or before the twenty fifth day of November next enſuing the date thereof; the ſaid William S. Smith, for the better ſecuring the payment thereof, as aforeſaid, to the ſaid Nicoll Floyd, his executors adminiſtrators or aſſigns, according to the condition of the ſaid bond or obligation, did, on the ſaid ſixth day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety ſeven, mortgage to the ſaid Nicoll Floyd, his heirs and aſſigns, all that certain tract or four lots of ground, ſituate, lying and being in the ſixth ward of the city of New York, adjoining each other, and containing, each of them, in breadth, in front and rear, twenty five feet, and in length one hundred feet; bounded ſouth weſterly, in front by Barclay ſtreet, formerly Anthony ſtreet; north eaſterly, in the rear by ground now or late of Anthony Barclay; ſouth eaſterly, by the ground of the ſaid Anthony Barclay; north weſterly, by ground now or late of Peter Bertine, the ſaid Anthony Barclay, and the eſtate of Lewis Nichols (as the ſame are diſtinguiſhed in a map annexed to a conveyance from Mary Barclay and Leonard Leſpenard, executors of Henry Barclay, deceaſed, to Egbert Benſon and others, by Lots No. thirty four, thirty five, thirty ſix, and thirty ſeven); Together with all and ſingular the tenements, hereditaments, priviledges, commodities and appurtenances to the ſame belonging or in any wiſe appertaining; And whereas the condition of the ſaid bond has not been performed, Notice is, therefore, hereby given, to all whom it may concern, that by virtue of a power contained in the ſaid mortgage, and purſuant to the act in ſuch caſe made and provided, the above deſcribed premiſes will be ſold at the Tontine Coffee Houſe, in the city of New York, on Monday, the ninth day of July next, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon of that day. Dated this fourth day of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety eight.

January.1 NICOLL FLOYD

REFINED SUGAR.

LOAF and Lump Sugar, for ſale at the Sugar Houſe, in Liberty (late Crown) ſtreet. Orders left at the Sugar Houſe, or with the ſubſcriber, No. 170 Front Street, will be immediately attended to. Where alſo may be had a few Bags of India Sugar.

March 26. DAVID GELSTON.

A handſome Country Houſe.

TO LET,

And Poſſeſſion given on the 1ſt May.

THAT elegantly ſituated HOUSE on Long-Iſland, directly oppoſite Corlaer's Hook, containing 9 rooms and 6 fire places, and a Garden if required. The ſituation is ſo agreeable that it requires no farther recommendation. For terms apply to

FRANCIS TITUS,
Near the premiſes.

Buſhwick, April 16.

HATS.

PETER VANDERHOEF, Jun. HATTER,
No. 49, Water-ſtreet, near Coenties-Slip,

INFORMS his friends and cuſtomers that he manufactures, and has conſtantly in readineſs for ſale upon the loweſt terms,

MEN & BOYS AMERICAN HATS.

OF every quality—*Alſo*, Ladies and childrens Engliſh imported Hats, to be ſold by the ſingle hat, dozen, or larger quantity as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer.—A generous allowance will be made to thoſe who purchaſe by the quantity, to ſell again.

April, 26. tf.

PAPER MAKERS.

Wanted,

TWO or three journeymen paper makers, who are compleatly maſters of their buſineſs, and whoſe characters are good. Conſtant employment will be given, and their wages paid regular. They muſt agree for a ſtated term. For further particulars, apply at the Office of the TimePiece.

Printing Ink Manufactory.

JOHN BOWEN,

ACQUAINTS the Printers in the Uniten States, that he has eſtabliſhed an Ink Manufactory in New-York, and will be able to furniſh kegs of any ſize on reaſonable terms for caſh, equal to any imported, delivered on board of any veſſel, or left a any other place in this city

J. Bowen is lately arrived from London, where he ſupplied ſome of the moſt reſpactable printing houſes with ink of his manufacture, which was much approved of. Orders fulfilled with the utmoſt attention—to be paid for on delivery. Letters poſt paid, par addreſſed to 340 Pearl ſtreet, duly attended to.

The printers of papers in the different commercial towns, are requeſted to give this anvertiſement a place for the better encouragement of the undertaking.

SASHES FOR SALE.

MATTHEW HAWKINS, Saſh-Maker and Glazier No. 9 George Street, near the ſhiplards, has on hand and for ſale, a large quantity of 24 light ſaſhes, 8 by 6, which he will ſell painted and Glazed at 8d. per. light 24 light ditto. 7 by 9, at 12d. zes, has alſo on hand, a large ſtock of various other ſiHe ſuch as 10 by 8, 11 by 9, 12 by 10, 14 by 10, 15 by 11, &c.—Which will be ſold on low terms. Show-windows, Sliding-glaſs, Caſes for Stores, executed at the above place with accuracy and diſpatch.

N. B. Orders as uſual, for town or country, performed at the ſhorteſt notice.

March 26. t. f.

As ſon as a ſufficient number of Subſcribers can be procured, will be publiſhed

AN EPIC POEM,
IN TWELVE BOOKS,
ENTITLED

THE COLUMBIAD;

CONTAINING

A HISTORY of America, from its earlieſt ſettlement to the acknowledgment of her Independence, with the principal battles, ſieges, &c. which led to that event. The author has procured notes illuſtrating hiſtoric and geographic difficulties, from men of the firſt ability in the union; & means, if the profits will permit, to prefix an elegant Copperplate to each book. The whole work will be publiſhed in *Twelve Numbers*, each of which will be delivered for 4s.

It will be printed on the fineſt paper, illuſtrated by the moſt learned Annotations, and embelliſhed by the beſt plates, which can be procured.

Subſcriptions will be taken in at the Offices of the Minerva, Argus, and Time-Piece, New-York; Aurora, and M. Carey's book-ſtore, Philadelphia; and at the Chronicle and Mercury offices, Boſton; and all the other Book-ſtores and Printing-offices on the continent.

October 9th, —tf 1w

The Portrait of General Waſhington,

And other pieces of art, will continue to be ſhewn for 14 days longer, from 10 o'clock in the morning until 7 in the evening, and every pleaſant evening until 10 o'clock.

IT is admitted univerſally, that Waſhington's Portrait is a perfect likeneſs, at this time, of this moſt celebrated patriot and virtuous citizen—As a portrait, it is ſaid to be one of the moſt perfect and elegant paintings that this country or age has produced; it is as large as life; he is repreſented as Preſident of the United States, giving his farewell addreſs to Congreſs. It was painted in 1796, at the period of his retirement from public life—the celebrated G. Stuart, a native of America, was the painter.

13 Very elegant original paintings by the celebrated Mr. Winſtanley, one of which is a ſuperb painting, 16 by 10 feet, of the nativity or birth of Chriſt; other Hiſtorical ſubjects, and ſome of the fineſt Landſcapes ever executed in America.

Alſo, 10 paintings of portraits of celebrated perſonages in the French Revolution, moſt of which have been made facifices; of the 10, the Marquis De La Favette and Tom Paine are yet in exiſtence. Alſo, the Grand Muſical clock.

Alſo, a collection of very fine print's, ſome very elegant Porcelain Mantle piece ornaments, a number of well preſerved American Birds, ſome inſects, and a pair of ſecond hand 17 inch Senexes Globes. Many of the above articles are for ſale; the 13 paintings laſt added to the collection are to be diſpoſed of, the plan of which may be ſeen at the exhibition room.

This is doubtleſs the moſt magnificent collection of al fine paintings, every exhibited in this city; thoſe who wiſh to gratify themſelves muſt embrace the preſent opportunity, or they will miſs the moſt pleaſing and gratifying amuſements that this city has ever been in poſſeſſion of.

Admittance 2 Shillings,

Thoſe who have already ſeen the Waſhington, will be requeſted to pay again for the additions, after which, payment will not be expected for the ſame viſitors who introduce others.

N. B. The place of a amuſement is the New Tontine City Hotel indway.

May 28. tf.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

A General aſſortment of ſeeds for ſale by the ſubſcriber, a Brooklyn, viz. Beans, peas, cabbage, carrot, beet, parſnip, dive, cellary, perſely, radiſh, turnip, lettice, and onion ſeeds

JOHN HASTINGS,
Gardener, oppoſite to the methodiſt church, Brooklyn, where may likewiſe be had, fruit and foreſt trees.

Orders left at the office of the Time Piece will be attended to, Sept. 1c. tf

AN APPEAL
TO
IMPARTIAL POSTERITY.

By Madame Roland,
Wife of the Miniſter in the Interior of France.

CONDITIONS.

Theſe ſcarce and very valuable Hiſtorical Memoirs, which ran through two London editions in a few months, will be compriſed in two volumes, octavo, of 400 pages each.

They will be printed on fine paper and a new type, and delivered to ſubſcribers, neatly bound and lettered, at one dollar and fifty cents per volume; one third of the ſubſcription money to be paid on delivery of the firſt volume, the remainder when the work is completed.

To printers, bookſellers and others, who acquire ſubſcriptions, the uſual allowance will be made.

☞ Subſcriptions are taken at the Reading Room, No. 149, Water ſtreet, the Printing Office, No. 149, Pearl ſtreet, and the different Bookſtores in this City.

As ſoon as a ſufficient number of Subſcribers are obtai d, the Work will be put to preſs, and compleated with the utmoſt diſpatch. February 1. tf.

THE
INTERESTING TRAVELS
OF
JOHN LEDYARD,
WITH A SUMMARY OF HIS LIFE,

Are now in the hands of the Printer; and the following Propoſals are offered to the Public for Printing the ſame by Subſcription.

CONDITIONS.

I. It ſhall be printed on fine paper, with a new type ornamented with a full length portrait of the Author, in the attitude of taking leave, on his departure for Africa.

II. It will be publiſhed in a large octavo form, handſomely bound and lettered—calculated to contain between four and five hundredpages, making an elegant library volume.

III. The price to ſubſcribers will be two dollars a volume; one half the money to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing and the remainder on delivery of the Work.

THE ſolicitude expreſſed by the public for this long expected Work; the character of the Author, and the celebrity of the travels, render unneceſſary, to moſt Americans, encomiums which are ordinarily uſed in recommending books to public patronage. To thoſe who have not heard of Mr. John Ledyard and his travels, the following character, extracted from a Work publiſhed by the London African Society, may not be amiſs:

"FORCIBLY impreſſed by the objects which he ſaw, and naturally led to compare them with thoſe which the other regions of the globe had preſented to his view, he deſcribes with the energy of an original obſerver, and exhibits in his narrative the varied effects if ſimilarity and contraſt.

—Having traverſed the world by water, in his great attempt to do the ſame by land he had nearly penetrated to the Pacific ocean, when he was ſeized upon, and baniſhed from her territories by the empreſs of Ruſſia.—

"On his arrival in England, Sir Joſeph Banks told him, knowing his diſpoſition, that he believed he could recommend him to an adventure almoſt as perilous as the one from which he had returned; and then communicated to him the wiſhes of the aſſociation for diſcovering the inland countries of Africa.

"Ledyard replied, that he had always determined to traverſe the continent of Africa as ſoon as he had explored the interior of North America; and as Sir Joſeph had offered him a letter of introduction, he came directly to the writer of theſe memoirs. I ſpread the map of Africa before him, and tracing a line from Cairo to Sennar, and from thence weſtward, in the latitude and ſuppoſed direction of the Niger, I told him that was the route by which it was deſired that Africa might, if poſſible, be explored. I aſked him when he would ſet out—"*To-morrow morning*," was his anſwer: But before I had learned from the note the name and buſineſs of my viſitor, I was ſtruck with the manlineſs of his perſon, the breadth of his cheſt, the openeſs of his countenance, and the inquietude of his eye.

"His perſon was remarkably expreſſive of activity and ſtrength; his manners, though unpoliſhed, were neither uncivil or unpleaſing: Little attentive to difference of rank, he ſeemed to conſider all men as his equals, and as ſuch he reſpected them: His genius, though irregular, was original and comprehenſive;—ardent in his wiſhes, yet calm in his deliberations; daring in his purpoſes, but guarded in his meaſures; impatient of controul, yet capable of ſtrong endurance; adventrous beyond the conception of ordinary men, yet wary, and conſiderate, and attentive to all precautions; he appeared to be formed by nature for atchievements of hardihood and peril.

March 16. tf.